INDIANA HISTORY

A Record that Has Been Written in the State During the Last Two Years.

Why Honorable Indianians Should Support General Benjamin Harrison, and Help to Put the Republican Party in Power. .

Lagrange Standard. Thousands of Indiana men, not closely attached to any party, but bound by a sense of justice to vote for the fair fame of the grand

commonwealth of Indiana, will on Nov. 6 vote the Republican ticket. Because General Harrison is a distinguished Indiapian. Because he has shown himself, in every respect, a strong, well-balanced man, who will manage his administration himself and be con-

trolled by no other man. The campaign has born the impress of his personality from the be-Because General Harrison stands in strong contrast to his opponent as a patriot soldier, who, fighting with thousands of other Hoosiers. wiped away forever the stigms which Jefferson Davis fixed upon the fame of Indiana soldiery in

the Mexican war. Because General Harrison is a man whose personal life family inspires for good every young man in Indiana, and no other sort of man should

occupy the highest seat in the Nation. Because the Democratic ring, in 1884, at request of Isaac P. Gray, by an outrageous and fraudulent gerrymander of the State, to-day disfranchises thousands of voters on State issues, such as local option, as effectually as can be done by

the use of the shotgun in the South. Because by rebuking that gerrymander at the last election, they gave the Republicans the control of the House, and their investigating committee, on going to the State prison at Jeffersonville, found that the warden of that institution was a defaulter for tens of thousands of dollars, which the warden admitted by sending in his resignation at once. Democratic committees had repeatedly visited the prison and reported everything lovely, because the warden was a Democrat. The inhumanities practiced at that institution by the gang which had control were shameful in the extreme.

Because that same Republican House ap-

pointed a committee to investigate the management of the Insane Asylum, and found that it was the custom when a committee went there to open a private cupboard and set out the time to time patients were missing, and that opposite their names there was written the convenient charitable word, "eloped;" that the man in chief charge was not morally and intellectually qualified to conduct a veterinary hospital for the cholers hogs fed the poor patients; that third class butter had frequently been given out, and on several occasions it contained maggots; that the flour has been sour and musty; that State Treasurer Cooper, not content with the big interest he got on the State's money, sold hogs to the asylum at a big price, hogs that a witness stated the cholera and the butcher were running a race for; that supplies were bought altogether of Democrate like County Clerk Sullivan, without regard to lower bids; that clothing sent to the patient went on the backs of bangers-around; that even the heating boilers were political jobs, and made of poor iron; and that there were sickening and shameful stories of cruelty to the unfortunate wards of the commonwealth.

Because the financial administration of Indiana, while under the influence of Governor Gray, and the gerrymandering Legislature, has been incompetent, extravagant and reckless. Because when the last Democratic State Treasurer went out of office he had hard work raising money "around town" to pay his successor the State funds with which he was charge-

Because there was so little money left in the State treasury that there was not enough to pay the ordinary expenses of the Legislature and representatives of the great State of Indians were compelled to discount their orders for salary on the street.

Because when they elected Robert S. Robert son, a brave soldier, Lieutenant-governor of Indiana, he was refused his place as President of the State Senate at the dictation of the gang of which Sim Coy and Bernhamer, now in the penitentiary for altering taily-sheets at the same election, where prominent mem-He patiently submitted to the appeal to the courts. When the Supreme Court first refused to help the conspirators, the Indianapolis Sentinel said editorially, "Damn their cowardly souls." When the Supreme Court sent to Green Smith their opinion against him be said: "To beil with it." Because Sim Coy, being at the time indicted

for fraud in the election, was invited by Green Smith to sit with him in the place to which Lieutenant-governor Robertson was entitled, and villainous thugs, enlisted from the saloons, armed with revolvers, guarded that body from the invasion of the people.

Because one Spaan, at the time under indictment for complicity in election frauds, who appeared before the investigating committee and attempted to thwart their attempt to uncover the rottenness of the Insane Asylum, and was thereupon ordered by General Grose never to show his face to him again, was allowed by the Democratic Senate \$200 of the people's money for his services on behalf of corruption.

Because David Turpie, attorney of the Chi cago bailot-box stuffers, and "a friend of the South whon they needed friends" according to a Democratic paper, was elected to the United States Senate by the fraudulent and unlawful seating of W. V. McDonald, of Jackson county. in the State Senate, without any color of right or equity, and contrary to the laws of the State of Indiana in similar cases. The Democratic Senate used its superiority over laws to nullify

Because when the Indianapolis tally-sheet forgers were finally brought before the heroic and honest judge, William A. Woods, for trial, so infernal machine was sent to Judge Woods. and the Democratic constabulary of Indianapois have made no effort to discover the guilty

Because when a bill was introduced in the Inlians House of Representatives to establish a non-partisan civil service, the officers of the bepevolent institutions to be chosen from both Democratic members of that body except one voted against it, and gave no reasonable excuse

Because when a local-option bill was passed in the Republican House of Representatives, every Republican but three voted for it, and every Democrat but three voted against it. A Democratic Governor is pledged to veto such a bill, as even Govornor Hendricks approved a bill repealing a local-option law.

Because when a bill requiring temperance instruction in the common schools of Indians was before the House the Democrats ridiculed it, and when it came to vote they attempted in a body to run out of the ball, and were only held in by an order of Speaker Sayre that the foors be locked. Then they nearly all voted against it, giving as a reason that they would not vote for a bill which was forced on them by the Republicans.

Because when the Republicans of the House of Representatives presented a resolution demanding the discharge of the plunderers in charge of the insane of the State, every Demoerat in the House voted against it, although they knew the horrible charges were true. Since then Governor Gray, moved by a public sentiment too strong longer to resist, made a weak attempt to remove them, but they are backed by the Democratic workers of Indianapo-

is, and they still hold the fort. Because the civil service reform promised by the Democratic party has been spit upon by the gang which has taken possession of the Indiana Democracy, and turned its honest members out in the cold. Defaulters and criminals have been recommended and appointed to office, and the Indianapolis postoffice is an example of political prestitution notorious throughout the United States, and so denounced by the Reform League The State Prison South, under Jack Howard, and the Indiana Insane Hospital, are

examples of their civil-service reform. Because when a bill was introduced in Congress to refund to the treasury of Indiana, which badly needs it, over \$900,000 which this State paid during the war, in direct taxes, to sustain the armies and save the Union, forty edd Democratic Representatives, all ex-confederstes, banded together and flibustered for several days, until the Northern Democrats weakened, kissed the hand that ruled them, and at the order of the solid South defeated the bill. We are out just \$900,000, taken from our pockets by the Democratic party, under the control of the solid South.

Because everything we have given in this article is the truth, and well known to many Democrats, especially in central Indiana, who will, because thereof, vote the Republican ticket.

The British Extradition Treaty.

John Boyle O'Reilly, in New York Herald, July 23. I think that the treaty is uncalled for and dangerous, and that its exercise would be disgraceful to the country, and to the Democratic party particularly. I do not believe that the Senate will pass such a treaty, and I believe that the adoption of such a draft by Mr. Bayard unfits

him to be Secretary of State. He has already humiliated the country by his weak action with regard to the fisheries, and this action will pass the limits of the people's patience. It tramples upon every tradition of the

jured evidence to prove that every political revolutionist who fied from her dominions was a "dynamite miscreant," as the London Times

Under this treaty we should have to give up every political refuges who came to this country. I regard the treaty, as drafted and signed by our minister in London, as an abominable doen-ment, which I do not believe the Senate will pass, and which I trust will relegate the Secretary of State to the private position which his performance of public duty has earned for him.

THE THIRD PARTY ARRAIGNED.

NUMBER EIGHT. How do you account for the growth of the Prohibition party? We deny the statement. The Prohibition party has been of very slow growth; for twenty years it has issued its manifestoes and nominated its candidates. At the last election it gathered only a little more than 150,000 votes out of the country's ten millions. Did ever a party have less encouragement in that regard 150,000 are not a very rich showing for twenty years' growing. Its records of gains are very misleading.

In some hamlet somewhere the vote in successive years increases from two to four votes, and forthwith appears the flaming announcement that in Smithville there have been astounding gains of 100 per cent. over their record of the former year. Arithmetically the report is true, practically the impression intended to be created is false.

An important and essential element in a true record of growth would be to find the relative strength of the party as compared with the vol-ume of voters out of whom the party must make its gains. The Prohibition party to justify its claim must gather its majorities out of the mass of voters who believe in prohibition. This mass of voters throughout the country may be estimated at not less than 3,000,000; this estimate is based on the return of populor votes on constitutional prohibition, on no license and at

local-option elections. If the Prohibition party were in favor with Prohibitionists, it would certainly receive more than 150,000 out of 3,000,000. Again. Prohibition party speakers and writers often give the results of local non-partisan elections as if these were party gains. We do not charge intentional falsifying of returns, but we do charge wholly misleading results, which greatly tax the credulity of ordinary mortals.

NUMBER NINE. Has not the Republican party been goaded by the third party to take an advanced position the temperance question? No; on the other hand, I helieve the Republic-

an party would have done better work and the whisky for the crowd. They found that from | cause of temperance would have gained if the so-called prohibitory party had never been or-Stimulants and narcotics are dangerous where

any party seeks to maintain a position beyond dangers its own dominance and possible usefulness. I believe more Republicans have been driven away from prohibition by distrust of third-party leaders and disgust of third-party methods than have been stimulated to political action through wholesome fear of the party power of prohibition. In the last analysis moral conviction in the minds of the people is the only sure guaranty of legislation and enforcement. If the saloon problem is the greatest question before the American people, why should not al

other political questions be subordinated to it? Because a subject which is greatest in importance and supreme in potentialities may not lways be nearest in point of time. Preparation and adjustment must always precede important action. In political affairs the people will indicate when they are prepared. Action may then be delayed until the agencies through which the action is had are adjusted. An illustration: The purity of the ballot, the safety of the ballot-box, the honesty of the count are pre-essentials to any vote on any question. The relation of the Republic to the quor traffic is no exception to the rule. The ship which carries our precious cargo must be sea-worthy and well officered.

NUMBER TEN. A party is needed behind a law. This is a dangerous teaching, and implies that only those who believe in and champion legislation can be relied on to sustain enforcement. Social disorder and lawlessness, even to anarchy, is the logical result of such teaching, and we may well tremble lest a second Haymarket square may make its record in blood, if good people dare to teach the traitorous doctrine that the enforcement of the law depends upon party and party and partisan zeal, and that the citizen has no duty in that regard if the law happens to be obnoxious or indifferent to him; that assistance in enforcement of law is not expected from those whose party did not aid in the law's passage. It is sought to show a parallel between the anti-slavery movement and the temperance reform. As strictly moral movements, and within reform limits, there is a clearly-defined likeness;

as political movements they widely differ; all actual likeness argues against the present course of the party Prohibitiopists. To argue otherwise is to pervert history. It is not strange, nowever, that a party which has no record should seek to attach to itself the heroism of It would be difficult to imagine a boly cause more unequally yoked. Its literature is a mass of inconsistencies, the legitimate offspring of unsound philosophy, and confused moral standards. To number this brood of fallacies is im-

possible. The American people will not be deluded by their flutter and bluster. Dear friends, American men, American women, as we love the flag and all it stands for, let us pledge renewed devotion to the country we love, to the party which champions its best interests, and to the eternal principles of truth and righteous-MRS. J. ELLEN FOSTER.

William W. Dudley and His Traducers. This campaign has produced some ugly things, but the most despicable and utterly abominable and indecent thing of the whole campaign is the Democratic attempt, headed by the New York l'imes, to besmirch the character of William W.

Col. Dudley is known by every reputable citizen of Indiana as a man of sterling integrity and heroic self-sacrifice. Bitter as some of the political fights against him have been, his personal character has never been impugned before. It shows the desperate character of the Democratic campaign when its leaders will stoop to forgery to try to besmirch an honorable man. Colonel Dudley went into the late war when he was yet a mere boy. He bears in his body the painful reminders of that war. His old wounds are of a character that would disable a man of less indomitable will and untiring energy. He came on to take part in this campaign at a great pecuniary sacrifice to himself. He is a poor man, but he pays his own expenses here, and he is doing good work for the Republican cause simply for the love of the cause. He and Mr. Clarkson are both volunteers in the work.

Both are sacrificing personal interests every day they stay in New York. This is a kind of disinterested patriotism-or partisanship, it any choose to call it so-that a Democrat cannot understand, and that to a venal sheet like the Times is, of course, utterly incomprehensible. But Republicans can understandit. There are thousands of them that are sacrificing personal interests and deveting time and money to this campaign simply because they believe the ascendency of the Republican party and the election of Benjamin Harri-

con are essential to American prosperity. The attempt to traduce an honorable man by forgery, lying and perversion is on a par with the Morey letter incident of 1880. Mr. Barnum -with Mr. Hewitt's kind assistance-palmed off that forgery on the American people; now be and his friends are trying to palm off another. Of all the campaign lies yet manufactured, this is the lowest, basest, meanest and most atterly outrageous.

In New York.

It is conceded that the Republican party in the State of New York has never been in as good condition at any presidential election. There is absolutely no disharmony in it. In the city of New York alone three Democratic candidates are contesting for the mayoralty; in the whole State of New York, from the northern lakes to the ocean, there is not a dissentient Republican voice. No one hears of half-breeds or of stalwarts, of Conkling men or of Blaine Republicans. There is but one kind of Republicans in the State of New York at present, and they will, to a man, vote for Harrison and Morton.

Babes in the Wood,

Birmingham (Ala.) Special. Near Barry, Walker county, yesterday, a young farmer named Hudson, while hunting in the woods, found two infants, one white, the other colored. They were evidently a week or ten days old, and were almost famished when found. Hudson took the infants and placed them in the care of a colored woman and notified the authorities. The officers are making a diligent search for the inhuman parents.

Should Be On Duty.

Pittsburg Chropicle. The claim of one of Postmaster-general Vilas's hired men, that he was drunk when he opened a registered letter addressed to some one else, suggests that the Democrats should put their allies, the Prohibitionists, in places of

I HAVE found out a gift for my fair. It is not a ring of gold, nor flowers for her hair, nor pearls for her white neck, but Salvation Oil for England would agents, and would bring per- | her sore throat. She's a singing bird,

GEN. HARRISON AND LABOR

A Complete Vindication Coming from a Man Who Knows Whereof He Writes.

An Incident of the Strike of 1877-The Gen eral's Sympathy with the Railroad Men Testified to by Their Representative

To the Editor of the Cincinnati Commercial Gazette: I have been listening to all the Democratic orators that I could possibly get an oppertunity of bearing all along the line, beginning with Connecticut, Vermont, Maine, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, New Jersey, New York, Ohio and Kentucky. I have also read all the Democratic newspaper speeches of their great orators. While at the beginning of the campaign, just before the Oregon election, all the leaders of the party were saying that they would not be satisfied with anything short of an out-and-out, clear-cut free-trade platform at St. Louis, but after Oregon went so overwhelmingly Republican, then the leaders began to hedge, and that too as close as they could and not abandon their original purpose. They say in their St. Louis platform that they are in favor of tariff reform, not absolute free-trade. But I want to ask what is the difference between tariff reform and absolute free-trade. Is it not about like, "McCarty, come out of the house," or "Come out of the house, McCarty." I would like for Judge Thurman, or any other

Democratic apostle, tell me where lies the dif-

ference, when all their orators and newspapers,

both great and small, in all those States and

places mentioned, have advocated nothing short

of free trade more absolute than what England

has to-day; this is the opinion I have formed by my reading and hearing. If the Democrats do

not want absolute free trade, why did they adopt a whole clause of the confederate constitution, and also pass the Mills bill, which is in strict conformity to the confederate constitution and Cobden Club of England! I worked hard for Grover Cleveland's election four years ago in the hopes of breaking down that sectional feeling which was engendered by our late war. But now, after hearing all their speeches, I have come to the conclusion that I have committed an unpardonable sin, which will not be forgiven in this world or the world to come, especially if I don't vote as I shot during the war -for Gen. Harrison, Morton and protection of home industries. It was their free-trade speeches | juries. which converted me. While I am now a converted Democrat to Republicanism and high tariff, I am compelled to give some little history of myself to let people know what kind of a flopper I am. I was a resident of Indianapolis, Ind., from Jan. 1, 1876, to July, 1880, when I removed to Cincinnati. While residing at Indianapolis I took an active part in the municipal election of that city in 1877, at one time heading the ticket as candidate for Mayor on the workingmen's ticket. was intimately associated with all labor organizations in that city. When I removed to Cincionati I still kept up my connections with all organizations. I took an active part in the municipal election of 1887 in Cincinnati; also in the fall campaign of that year, being president of the Eighth Ward Union Laber Club of Cincinnati, which I resigned after going East last winter. After coming home I found most all my club had flopped over into the high-tariff party, and so I thought, in consideration of the above facts, now justice comes at last to General Harrison. I have seen so much in the Demo-

cratic papers regarding the attitude of General

Harrison towards workingmen and the great

wondered why some one did not contradict

them, and now I suppose that they are waiting

In 1877, when the great strike was on and at

for me to do justice.

white heat, a great amount of property had been destroyed and lives lost recently at Pittsburg, there was a meeting called in front of the new court-house at Indianapolis, the streets being blocked for several squares with eager people to know what was going to be done. There were several speeches made from the steps of the court-house. The Hon. John Caven, Mayor of Indianapolis, was selected, after the usual speeches, as chairman of the safety committee, to be composed of fifty citizens and railroad managers. This safety committee was authorized to start the cars running at all hazard While this very large meeting was in progress and forming, the workingmen were not idle, for two societies of organized labor, of which I had the honor to be chairman, met and selected myself as their representative. After Mr. Caven had been selected as chairman, with power to select his own committee, the meeting was adjourned to the City Hall. Mr. Caven invited all who desired to assist him to follow him to the Council chamber in the City Hall. My committee, with other citizens, followed, and after the said safety committee was appointed and the meeting adjourned without giving the workingmen a bearing, I spoke up, requesting the audience to be seated a moment. I then told them in a few brief remarks who I was and whom I represented, and made known to them our wishes. I then made a motion that the committee, which had just been selected, be discharged and a substitute committee of thirty persons be appointed as follows: Ten of the strikers, ten of the citizens, and ten of the railroad magnates. As a natural consequence this brought down upen my head a storm of abuse, but as luck would have it-better to be born lucky than rich-after I had resumed my seat a very dignified gentleman, who was sitting in my rear. arose very deliberately and said: "Mr. Mayor, I want to second the young man's motion, just made, by offering an amendment, which I hope the young man will accept. It is this, to make the committee forty-five instead of thirty-fifteen strikers, fifteen citizens and fifteen railroad managers." This gentleman made one of the prettiest little speeches that I have ever had the good fortine to hear. In substance, was this: "Mr. Mayor, I approve of all the mover of this original motion, this young man, bas said; and I undertake to start those cars in a hot-headed manner, regardless of the wishes of the strikers and workingmen, we shall commit a sin, a crime that I doubt if it will be forgiven in this world or the world to come." Said he, "I am in favor of enforcing the law. If any man has offended the law, punish him according to law, but wait uptil this excitement is off," etc.

His stand was identical with my own, and the people I represented (the men with me). The outcome of it! This gentleman's and my own committee were appointed. The committee met the following morning at 10 o'clock, and by 2 o'clock that afternoon all the cars were set in motion, and not an ounce of blood or a dollars' worth of property had been sacrificed.

After the meeting I was informed that this kind gentleman, who so gallantly came to my rescue and the rescue of the workingmen in the hour of distress, was the man whom the Demecrats are pleased to call a kid-gloved aristocrat, Gen. Ben Harrison, whom the Republicans have selected as their standard-bearer. If General was wrong then, I was also wrong, and the whole world, or that part of it which is a defender of life and property, is wrong also. So, in conclusion, I will say, "Long may both he and his wave, and may God bless him and his home:" while at the same time I sincerely hope that he will be the next occupant of the White House, and protect the workingmen for the next four years from the bloodhounds, as he did during the great strike of 1877. I will cast my vote for him, and persuade as many of my fellow-workingmen as I can to do likewise.

J. E. WOOLVERTON. MAYSVILLE, Ky., Nov. 2.

GROVER AND THE IRISH. President Cleveland's Prejudice Against Running on Tickets with Irishmen.

Newark (N. J.) Special. Paul V. Flynn, a prominent Irishman of this city, recently wrote a letter to Edwin C. Robbins, a Buffalo lawyer, who had accused President Cleveland of past hostility to the Irish, and received a reply in which Mr. Robbins

"I can not specify the dates on which I heard Cleveland damn the Irish and say he would never vote for one again, but it was on several occasions before he was elected Mayor of this city. I had for upward of eight years been a room-mate of his, and we were on very intimate terms, and both of us Democrats. In fact, I have always been a Democrat, and never voted any other ticket; but this year I shall vote for Harrison and Morton. I cannot go free trade. "In the fall of 1881, before our city Demoeratic convention, Cleveland had consented to be our candidate for Mayor, and was the only person mentioned for the office up to the hour of our convention assembling. The convention assembled, and the first nomination made was that of John C. Sheehan, for the office of Comptroiler of our city. He is an Irishman. As soon as that nomination was made Mr. Cleveland said, in my presence, that in no event would be go upon the ticket with that d-d Irishman. The convention then took a recess to consider matters. Mr. Cleveland then emphatically stated that he would accept the nomination for Meyor only upo the condition that that Irishman should not be on the ticket. The members of the party then, under that state of things, induced Sheehan to withdrawal Cleveland withdrawal Cleveland accepted the nemination for Mayor, and would marching clubs waited for over two hours after in up to the elbow and helped their last the money that was in the treasury, and, against sobriety, and the character of the Republican fever and agua. Try it, but beware of counter to money that was in the treasury, and, against powines challenges their earnest support. In feits. Ask for the genuine Augustura, manual fever and agua. Try it, but beware of counter to money that was in the treasury, and, against provision of law, have dipped their hands accepted the nemination for Mayor, and would marching clubs waited for over two hours after in up to the elbow and helped their

not accept otherwise. Sheehan was, therefore, compelled to withdraw, and Cleveland o'clock.

was nominated for Mayor, and accepted. "Prior to this on several occasions Cleveland stated to me that he would never vote again for an Irishman, and especially an Irish Roman Catholic, for he believed them treacherous and unworthy of confidence or support." The letter was accompanied by an affidavit to the truth of its charges.

NEWS IN SUNDAY'S JOURNAL.

Resume of the Principal Home and Foreign Events Recorded in the Issue of Nov. 4. Case Dugan was shot and killed by his brother, lear Owensbore, Ky.

H. C. Bryans was stabbed and killed by his

Three men were seriously injured by the fall of a scaffold at Tiffin, O. Henry Perdy died, near Ashland, O., from the effects of aconite, taken by mistake for whisky. Hon. O. F. Roberts, a life-long Democrat, of Aurora, Ind., has declared for Harrison and General Mahone declares that the Republican electoral ticket will carry Virginia by about

son, near Bonham, Tex.

5,000 majority. At Greenway, Ark., James Milliken, aged fifteen years, was accidently shot and killed while hunting. A United State express car on the Queen &

Crescent road was robbed of \$60,000 in cash near Derby, La. Burglars blew open the safe of the postoffice at Old Orchard, Me., securing cash and postage stamps amounting to \$500.

Nathaniel W. Williams was shot and instantly killed at Knoxville, Tenn., by C. I. Porter during a political discussion. James O'Connor, a section boss, and Patrick Kinney, a laborer, were struck and instantly killed by a train at Elizabeth, N. J.

Mrs. Ellen Newhall, aged fifty years, fell down

stairs, at Cincinnati, while under the influence

of liquor, and sustained serious injury. Edward Stevenson, of Alexander, Me., was accidentally shot and killed by Thomas Whitlock, of Militown. The young men were cousins. The Republicans of Cleveland, O., closed the campaign with a great parade. Between fifteen and twenty thousand workingmen were in line. "Red-nose Mike," the Italian under arrest at Wilkesbarre for the murder of Paymaster Mc-Clure and Flanigan, was released after a hear-

Fireman Frank Scribner, of Chicago, fell through a skylight four stories to the bottom of the building, sustaining probably fatal in-Jos. Spinelli, an Italian, aged twenty-two years, fatally stabbed his mother in the breast,

at Pittsburg, because she refused to give him money. He was arrested. At Talihana, I. T., Tom Howell, aged twentyseven, while passing the saw in a saw-mill, fell upon it and both legs were cut off just below the knee. He died in three hours.

Dr. Frank S. Wyman, of Olneyville, R. L. got a \$17,000 verdict against the Union Horse railroad Company for injuries received by being thrown from the platform of a horse-car. The steamer Fashion, from Pittsburg for Cin-

cinnati, sunk to the hurricace deck Friday night in the Ohio river, at the head of Manchester island, and is a total loss. One life lost. By the breaking of a wheel of a hand-car near Hopewell, Pa., Maher Zeeth, a mine boss at Sandy Run, and Samuel Hastings were killed, and Samuel and Lon Knight, Nicholas Stevens and David Swisher probably fatally injured. Charles McKane, of Pueblo, Col., was murdered in the mountains by George Wetherell, with whom he had gone there. Wetherell had been sent to the penitentiary eighteen years railroad strike of 1887, and I have often ago on a life sentence, but was released under a

> It is said that Prof. Lehr, president of the Normal University, at Ada, O., not long ago received a letter from the secretary of the Cobden Club, of London, offering him \$500 per year, if he would have free-trade principles taught the students under his charge. The offer was declined.

> You Schleszer, German representative at the Vatican, has been recalled. The Czar and Czarina were slightly injured in the wrecking of the imperial train. Twenty-two persons were killed and thirty-six seriously injured. Eighty miners were killed by an' explosion in a French mine.

[From the Second Edition of the Sunday Journal.]

A Monster Parade of New York Business Men. To the Western Associated Press. NEW YORK, Nov. 3 .- Lower Broadway was thronged with people this afternoon to witness the start of the Republican - arade of business men. The weather was much the same as that of last Saturday, when the Democratic business men paraded. The rain came pouring down steadily from out of leaden skies, but this did not seem in any way to dampen the arder of the paradere. Inspector Williams was present in command of a large force of police in lower Broadway to start the procession and keep a pathway cleared for its course. Promptly at 1 o'clock the procession moved, with Grand Marshal C. B. Mitchell at its head. Ten mounted police officers cleared the way. The grand marshal and his aids, ail mounted, followed. The rain continued, and, with the mud on the streets, walking was laborious. The American flag was omnipresent in the ranks of the paraders, and on the buildings and windows along the route of the procession multitudes of people thronged the route. Crowds of sightseers stood on roofs, in windows and door-ways, and cheered the different organizations as they passed, and the paraders frequently joined in. Many of the paraders were on herseback, men whom nebody ever saw astride a horse before. Among them were such well-known business men as C. B. Mitchell, C. B. Watrous, W. F. Schaeffer, Jos. M. Hazeltine and F. B. Rich. At the head of the precession was a line of policemen, who served to keep the crowd back from the street and permit the paraders to march without being impeded. Then came the marshal and aids, and immediately benind him came a string of horses in double line, drawing a truck bearing the model of a steamship. The vessel was intended to represent the Dolphin, which was at first declared to be unacceptable to the government, but is now considered one of the best vessels in the navy for coast defense. Alongside the model were seventy-five men in seamen's uniform. They came from the docks of the Ward line of Hayana steamships and carried a banner inscribed: "The Democrate killed John Roach, but his spirit goes marching on." One of the most striking and unique features

of the parade was the appearance presented by the Americus Club, of Pittsburg. There were 375 men in line, headed by the G. A. R. Band of thirty pieces, of that city and each man paid his own expenses. The men wore tweed suits and white hats, and each carried an umbrella, around the outside of which was the stars, while the ribs were alternately red, white and blue, thus making the national flag. When they wheeled out of Liberty atreet to take their place in the parade behind the Philadelphia clubs, they were preceeded by a standard inscribed "Pennsylvania is at your back." At a given signal the umbrellas were raised and opened, creating a decided sensation. The strangers were cheered incessantly as they passed along Broadway. When the Wall-street business men swung into Breadway from that street, headed by the Seventh Regiment Band, there was a big shout from the crowd that lined either side of the street. First came the Coffee Exchange, followed by the tobacco manufacturers. Every man of the latter had a leaf of tobacco fastened to the lapel of his coat, or a mammoth plug of the popular weed suspended from his neck. The Brokers' Club was one of the features of the parade. Each man carried a cape to which was attached a small American flag. When they wheeled from Wall street into Broadway, with perfect step, they were loudly cheered. They were evidently favorites, for as they passed up the street they were greeted with cheers from all points. Then came the members of the Consolidated Exchange, the other associations filing into Breadway trom Wall street being the Produce and Maritime exchanges, the custom-house brewers, the Cotton Exchange,

the A. R. Whitney Bowling Green Harrison and Morton Workingmen's Protective Association, and the Coal Trade. Then came the others in the following order: The Lawyers from Pine street, the insurance men from Cedar street, and machinery and railroad-supply men from Liberty street. Next were about 200 men, all carrying at "shoulder arms" canes in which were mounted red white and bine plumes. Behind these came the jewelers frem Maiden Lane and the wholesale drug, chemical and paint trade; the hide and leather trade; the wholesale boot and shoe trades; the hardware trade; West-side Merchants' and War Veterans' Association; the paper and associated trades; the booksellers and stationers; the carpet and railway and steamship trades; dry goods, and Columbia College students; umbrellas and parasols; central division dry goods, hatters, furriers and straw goods; wholesale milliners; gas-fixtures employes; East-side business men; building materials; Uptown Business Men's Association: New York University students and the dental students. Above Chambers street the scene beggared description. Crowds obstructed the sidewalks and the windows of the tall buildings on both

the head of the procession passed before their right was uncovered by the organizations starting farther down town. In fact, the extreme left of the line was not in motion until after 5

The greatest enthusiasm prevailed all along York hotel, where, on account of Mrs. Blaine, jr., who lies there ill, the music and cheering was silenced. Here and there in the bewildering display of stars and stripes and Republican insignia were occasional Democratic decorations of bandannas, papers bearing Chinese characters and pictures of President Cleveland. The paraders flaunted their little American flags and hissed the bandannas and groaned at the portraits of the Democratic candidate. Turning into Waverly place, the column found the same waiting throng. The windows of the university, so far as they commanded a view of the parade, were radiant with pretty faces and resplendent with patriotic decoration.

Up Fifth avenue the column moved, passing the headquarters of the national Republican committee, where the cheering was intense. The headquarters were decorated and the banners bearing the portraits of the candidates waved over the cheering thousands. If possible, the crowds increased as Twenty-third street was neared, and there, about the reviewing stand and in all available points of observation, people crowded each other. From the handsomelydecorated stand at the edge of the park. Mesars. Warner Miller, Hon. Levi P. Morton, Col. S. V. R. Cruger, and Gen. John C. Fremont reviewed the parade from the reviewing stand, at the Worth monument

The Pittsburg club, in their high white hats, by their splendid marching and general demeanor, aroused the enthusiasm of the spectators at the reviewing point, and they were given many a rousing cheer. In truth, this club seemed to carry off the honors for individual club display. Fred Douglass experienced some difficulty in gaining admission to the grand stand. Mr. Whitelaw Reid was one of the interested spectators on the reviewing stand. Hon. James G Blaine watched the pageant from one of the windows of the Fifth-avenue Hotel. He was surrounded by Colonel Coppinger and his family. The party seemed more than pleased at the vast throng of Republicans congregated in and around the vicinity, as well as the martial appearance of the paraders. Mr. Blaine expressed his regret at not being able to go to the reviewing stand. The work during the week, together with the fact that he has to speak at two meetings in Brooklyn this evening, forbabe him mingling in the excitement. It is estimated that at least 50,000 men participated in the parade.

While approaching the reviewing stands, broker Wm. J. Osborne, one of the paraders, dropped dead and was borne away. Shortly above the reviewing stand the parade was dismissed. The last company passed the stand at 7 P. M.

National Jealousies. Copyright, 1388, by the New York Associated Press.] BERLIN, Nov. 3 .- Apart from the elections and the popular attention necessarily evoked by the Emperor's visits to Leipsic, Stuttgart, Munich and other places, much interest is evinced in the recent anti-German outpourings of the French and Italian press. While the people of Berlin treat these as perfectly comprehensible outbursts of French spleen, they do not for a moment regard them seriously. Yet it cannot be gainsaid that newspaper polemics overstep the yerge of discretion, especially in view of the strained situation between historic enemies. Whatever the powers may do to insure the continuance of peace, their efforts are sadly discounted by the systematic efforts of the French nation and press to irritate public feeling. The Liberte, in the course of a two-column article, rakes up the Schnaebele incident, the Raon L'Etape shooting affray, and the passport regulations, and bolsters up the charge against the Germans of rank barbarism; while the language employed towards Germany's ally, Italy, far exceeds the limits of legitimate controversy. The inevitable tendency of such an ill-judged press crusade, at a time when the maintenance of eace is at the mercy of any chance incident, is evident to the Berlin people, who feel that if war is to be averted it is necessary for the French press to adopt less blatant tactics. It was the press, primarily, which was responsible for the catastrophe 1870. It has now adopted a similar course, and unless a stop is put to the systematic inflating of the public mind the same results may be expected to follow. The tone of the partisan organs is all the more ill-judged, because many Germans may visit the Paris exhibition next year, and unless the incitings of French public prints against Germany be abandoned, the heat of public feeling may lead to incidents which will ultimate in a casus belli. The Havre incident was finally settled to-day. The escutcheon was replaced over the German embassy in the presence of the German consul, the chief commissary of police and the sub-prefect of the department. The ceremony

was quietly performed, in the presence of about fifty persons. A Sentinel Lie Exposed.

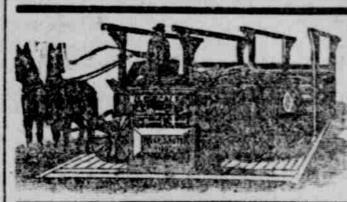
The Sentinel has been over-zealous in its attempts to hold Republican employers to a re-sponsibility for discharging men for alleged political purposes. It had another false statement to that effect on Friday, as the following shows: We, the undersigned, employes of the Brightwood machine-shop, declare that the statement published in the Indianapolis Sentinel of Nov. 2, that Charles Quandt, foreman, was using his position for political

purposes, is a lie, without the shadow of truth. A. M. Hillard, C. W. Bush, Matt Anderson, f. C. Piper. Dan Waugh, Tim Riley, Frank Magel, Wm. Henderson, A. Walter. Dan Kelley, P. McKinna. A. E. Warner, W. W. Howie R. H. Gustin, Vm. McDougal Albert Bogart, L. F. Allan, Ed Kariba, D. S. Lawrence R. Bauer, C. Rasener. Vm. Cook. Walter Roberts J. C. Branham W. S. Moore, R. Henderson, James Cogan. J. M. Copeland James Boyle John Fennessy, Wm. Klein, J. F. Quandt, F. N. Hibbits, Matt Cook, J. Sturtzenegger, Chas. Burgman J. R. Clements,

More Speeches by Mr. Blaine. NEW YORK, Nov. 3.—The Republican campaign in Brooklyn closed to-night, at Clermontavenue Rink, with a speech by Hon. J. G. Blaine, under the auspices of the organization of Irish protegionists. The structure has capacity to accommodate 5,000 persons, and they were there to-night, and more too. There was a brilliant scene in the building, where hundreds of gas burners blazed, bunting fluttered from the rafters, from the pockets of men, and from the hands of hundreds of women. Outside and about the building hissing rockets burnt holes in the night air aloft, and other pyrotechnics maintained about the place a glare like that of a conflagration. Hundreds unable to gain admission to the building stared through the windows and echoed the frequent cheers of those who were listening inside. Judge Rooney presided at the meeting and essayed a speech, which was cut short by shouts for Mr. Blaine, who, amid cheers, advanced, and said :

Mr. Chairman-It is one of the infelicities of public speaker in a political campaign that, by the time the people are thoroughly aroused to the importance of the pending issues, the speaker himself s pretty thoroughly worn out; and he is worn out in trying to arouse the public to the point where they now are all ever the United States on the question of protection to American industry. [Applause.] I did not come here te-night to make a lengthy speech, but briefly to sum up the case. Are you in favor of a protective tariff? [Cries of "Yes," "Yes."] Then vote for Harrison. [Cries of "We'll do it."] Are you in favor of paying pensions to deserving soldiers? [Cries of "Yes."] Then vote for Harrison. [Cries, "We will vote for him."] Are you against a President using a veto as if he was a voter in the Senate or House of Representatives! [Cries of "Yes, we are."] Then vote against Cleveland. [Cries of "We will."] Are you in favor of a thorough American system, through and through! [Cries of "We are." Then, vote for Harrison. Are you in favor of using the surplus in the treasury of the United States to pay the public debt? [Cries of "Yes."] Then vote for Harrison. ["Yes, we will."] Are you against taking sixty million dollars out of the public treasury and loaning it to favorites without intest? [Cries of "Yes."] Well, I have something more to say on that point, for I have learned something since I last spoke on it. Not only have they taken \$60,000,000 and loaned it to pet banks in the United States, but they have done it through the agency of the back estabshed by Mr. Jordan and the late Mr. Manning. They have made them a sort of government bureau. They gave them \$1,100,000 as a fixed balance to call their own, and then they have allowed them to pay out this \$60,000,000 to other banks, and by that means tried to get a large number of banks throughout the country to give them their entire business, and I say here that Louis XIV, of France, or Peter the Great, of Russia, or Napoleon, at his most absolute period, would never have dared to treat the treasury of their respective countries in that way-never. [Cheers. And I wonder that it has not made a more profound ensation in this country. It is a source of surprise to me that the people have taken it so coolly. They have said-such papers as the New York Times and Evening Post-that Secretary Sherman did the same. Well, I have been denying that a good while, and this morning I read a speech from Secretary Sherman himself and he explained exactly the difference. When Secretary Sherman made that marvelous loan of 4 per cents. in 1879 they were sold through the banks, and paid for at the bank counters. And they were sold in order to pay the fives and sixes that would be redeemed three months afterward, and these banks were the agents to sell the one class of bonds and to retire the other, and the money was merely in transit between the man who paid for the United States fours and the man who got his pay for the surrendered sixes and fives. But these men have taken

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THE SWEETEST AND MOST NUTRITIOUS

sed a man if he had friends. The other day he had; that he knew one. the was a bank and he had a million dollars deposited. I said, "Thank God, you can't buy many of them for that price, for the money won't hold out." The most corrupt thing you can conceive of is to take the money of the government and give it out to the banks who can use their influence for the party in power. I saw, to my regret, in an Irish paper, the accusation made that the extradition treaty had been injuriously amended by a Republican committee, and reported to the Senate by a Republican committee. I state positively, and I state of my own knowledge, that there is not one particle of founds tion for that allegation, not the slightest, and that, like the fishery treaty, which sucrendered our rights in the fisheries, this extradition treaty is supported in the Senate by the Democratic Senators, and by them alone. [Applause.] Referring to the Republican parade, which he

witnessed to-day, Mr. Blaine said: It was the most mighty political procession that ever trod the streets of New York [applause], and compared with that which the President of the United States came here last week to review, why, that was the picket guard merely to the Republican army. And, gentlemen, that procession is prophetic. It means that the people of New York are arousednot on old party lines, not the old-fashioned fight be tween Democrats and Republicans, but a fight be tween protectionists and anti-protectionists-a fight between protection and free trade. [Cries, "Your are right," and prolonged cheers.]

Before the people were dismissed, this tele gram was read:

INDIANAPOLIS, Nov. 3. W. H. Grace, Brooklyn, N. Y. Please express to the Irish-American Protectionist Association, in Brooklyn, my sincere thanks for their cordial greeting and hopeful prophecies. The indeendence of spirit and devotion to principle which hey have shown in this campaign have been as conspicuous as they are creditable to their intelligence and manhood. BENJAMIN HARRISHN. After the rink meeting, Mr. Blains was

riven to a mass-meeting of Republicans held in the Grand Army Hall, in the Eastern District of Brooklyn, where he made a short speech. He "I have made one speech in Brooklyn this evening, and I came here to extend you greetings over the

day next. And to be perfectly frank and generous, I will not say the Republican party, because the supporters of Harrison and Morton have broadened out away beyond any of the confines of the Republican party and take in thousands and tens of thousands of Democrats who are not willing to destroy the principle of protection in this country. And they, having joined us, will stay with us. If we differ, if we quarrel among ourselves, about this article, or the degree of duty in any schedule, we must stand together in the election. And within this union, which carries the flag of Union instead of the dirty bandanna-for, without any disrespect to the candidate for Vice-president, I think one of the most extraordinary campaign badges is a pocket handker-chief that a snuff-taker uses in his extremity—yes, I prefer the banner of the United States, which was borne up the great avenue of New York by sixty thousand people, and under that flag of protection we

shall gain a great victory next Tuesday. Mr. Blaine was conducted, after his second speech, to a skating rink in the outskirts of the city. The building is situated on Miserole avenue, in the Seventeenth ward, one of the Democratic strongholds of Brooklyn. The rink was cold and poorly lighted, and when Mr. Blaine entered it was after 10:30. He made his way through almost total darkness behind an improvised gallery which ran the entire length of the building. There were about 1,000 persons in the hall. It was impossible for him to conceal his fatigue, and he spoke but a few minutes, urging his hearers to acquit themselves in favor of protection, as the time to act was now at

Utilizing the Poor Asylum.

Out at the poor asylum when one attempts to take a poll of the inmates as to their political preferences he fares badly if those in charge of the institution have any control over him. It is stated by one who says he will make affidavit to to the fact that, for two months, men who are not entitled to vote here have been going to and remaining at the asylum. A close watch was kept on these newcomers, as it was observed that at the last township election men of the same character were placed in the asylum a week before the election, and that they were taken to the polls, but never returned to the institution. Friday afternoon Van Wyck, who was thought to be keeping a poil on these strangers was locked up in one of the insane wards on the charge of being drunk, and was not released until 8 o'clock yesterday morning. But it is stated by one of the immates that the only reason for Van Wyck's imprisonment was on account of identifying the men who it is charged are to cast illegal votes for the Democratic candidates. It is the opinion of those who have inside information on that point that not more than one-half the number of inmates are en-

titled to vote. Congressman Boutelle's Views.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal. FORT WAYNE, Nov. 3 .- Congressman Boutelle. of Maine, was interviewed this evening as he was passing through this city, en route for home, having finished his canvaes in Indiana. To your correspondent he said: "Indiana is surely safe for Harrison and Morton by from eight to fifteen thousand, certainly not less than the former figures. The people of Indiana are wide awake and thoroughly informed on the vital issue, the tariff. Every-where I find politics the sole absorbing topic of conversation. I have been in nearly every railroad center of any importance in this State, and I find that an overwhelming majority of the railroad men are for Harrison and Morton. There can be no question as to how Indiana will vote. Before coming to Indiana I was pretty well over the State of New York, and I am not oversanguine when I say that New York will undoubtedly give Harrison a majority of 20,000 to 30,000 votes. I do not speak from reports received at second hand, but from observations taken on the ground.

Special to the Indianapolis Journe. WABASH, Nov. 3 .- To verify the published report that the large majority of the German Baptists (Dunkards) in Indiana would support General Harrison at the approaching election, your correspondent to-day visited North Manchester, the center of a populous Dunkard settlement.

How the Dunkards Will Vote.

Mr. Lantzenbeiser, an infinential member of the church and a wealthy business man, said that the statement was true with the exception that there are "not more than ten thousand of the sect in Indiana." The brethren, he said, took no interests in politics, and seldom voted. This year, however, they had become alarmed by the boldness of the attack on protection, and at least four-fifths of all the members of the denomination in the State would vote. There is a small sprinkling of Democrats in the church, but the number will not exceed 10 per cent. The Dunkards have also a warm personal admiration for General Harrison. They are great sticklers for virtue and

Dunkard votes were east in Koscuisko, Wabash s year, who had gone and Huntineton counties, but this year the vote emocratic side. He said of the brothren will run up into the hundreds Mr. Bowman, another Dunkard and business man corroberated the views of Mr. Lantzenhei zer, and expressed the belief that the Dunkard vote would constitute no unimportant factor in General Harrison's election. The Republican managers in the north part of this county have made a canvass of the brethren, and assert that there will be a heavy Dunkard vote polled, and it will all be Republican, members of the church having promised to come out without further notice and support Harrison. Most of them will also vote the Republican ticket clear down.

Threatened by Democratic Letter-Writers. The Democrats are working their intimidation schemes in all quarters. Gentlemen who have had the courage to renounce Cleveland and come out for General Harrison are being threats ened, and one of them, Charles Lincoln, yesterday had an anonymous letter sent to him with the statement that the "hounds are on your track, and they are not very far behind you. You had best be careful." Mr. Lincoln is not to be frightened, as he was in the Republican parade last night. Yesterday a gentleman went to Clinton Lowe, Republican committeeman in the Fourteenth ward, and told him the Democrate were preparing for his arrest Monday morning unless he quit his political work. Mr. Lowe will be found in the interest of Republicanien election day at the polls until they are closed Threatening letters have been written to many other Republicans, but all who have received them regard the letters as so much trash.

Southern View of the Mills Bill.

special to the Indianapolis Journal GALVESTON, Tex., Nov. 3.-Hon. William H. Crain, Democratic member of Congress and candidate for re-election from this, the Sevent district of Texas, writes to one of his consti uents here as follows: "Even if free wool should drive the Northern wool men out of the market. Texas would have a monopoly on account of har climate and cheap lands." This shows the regard that the Southern Demogracy bas for the interest of the Northern producer, and is in keeping with everything else in the Mills bill, so far as slaughtering the North and strength

ening the South is concerned. WM H. SINCLAIR.

Things That Displeased Emperor William. [Copyright, 1888, by the New York Associated Press.] BERLIN, Nov. 3 .- The Reichsanzeiger, in its issue to-night, states that the Emperor William's recent re-ply to the Berlin municipal committee, in spite of the unmistakable clearness of its meaning, has caused some misleading and malicious misrepresentations in a portion of the Berlin press, particularly in the free thinking and the ultramontane organs. It appears that these journals attempted, after a preconcerted plan, to misrepresent the bearings of the Emperor's statements. The Emperor commands it to be explicitly declared that it was the spirit and the matter of the free-thinking journals which wounded his feel-ings. His Majesty had concluded, from the relations in which the municipal committee stand to this por-tion of the press, that they were in a position to bring about a cessation of those statements which elicited his Majesty's censure, and would also be disposed to do so in accordance with the sentiments they ex

Donglas, Robertson and Cheadle at Kokomo, Special to the Indianapolis Journal. Кокомо, Nov. 3.-The Kokomo Republican closed their campaign to-day and this evening with the most wonderful political demonstration ever see in Howard county. At noon a grand industrial and

pressed in their address to the Emperor.

political parade began to move, and for two hours the column rolled by. Fully 25,000 people were in the city, and probably one-third that number in the parade. In the afternoon speeches were delivered by Stephen A. Douglas, Colonel Robertson and Congressman Cheadle. In the evening E. H. Terrell and A. J. Beveridge spoke. To-night a torch-light pro-cession two miles long paraded the street s of the city. The great demonstration surpassed all expectations, and leaves the Republicans in fine form for the great triumph to be won on Tuesday.

Threatening Lawful Voters.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal. MONTICELLO, Nov. 3.—A most infamous scheme of Democratic bulldozing has just been uncarthed it is county. Mr. George Prisby, a citizen of this place, but who has been temporarily absent for some time and just returned to vote, received a circular letter, printed in red ink, with a scull and cross-bones at the top, which letter sets out the criminal statute of the State and national government, and winds up by threatening the recipient with the penalties in case he attempts to vote. No doubt the scheme is being worked in other parts of the State. The circular is signed by the Pure Election Committee. There seems to be no scheme or device too low or contemptible for the desperate Democracy in this section to work.

A New Political Pamphlet, [Copyright, 1888, by the New York Associated Press.] BERLIN, Nov. 3.—A pamphlet entitled "The Emperor Frederick at Versailles" has been published at Leipsie. The work has been greatly puffed in Berlin. and its evident aim is to counteract and correct so of the contents of Emperor Frederick's diary. It also revives the anti-English feeling which prevailed in the Prussian camp during the Franco German was. Is appears, though brought into considerable notories by means of advertising, to consist principally of en-tracts from newspapers and other publications, and is not likely to exercise a lasting influence upon the

Jim Wood at Beenville. Special to the Indiapapolis Journes. BOONVILLE, Nov. 3 .- Jim Wood, the Irish Hoosier was greeted to-night at his old home by one of best audiences that has gathered to hear any speaker this campaign. He made a strong, telling speech The crowd, which was composed very largely of la-boring people, cheered him frequently throughout

Boutelle at North Manchester.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal. WABASH, Nov. 3 .- One of the grandest Repub licen demonstration of the campaign in northern Indi-ana was the meeting at North Manchester this after-noon, addressed by Hon. Charles A. Boutelle, of Maine. Fully 5,000 people listened to a master! tariff argument for over two hours. The speech the distinguished orator was received with loud age plause, and his references to General Harrison

elicited rousing cheers. Ex-Postmaster-General Typer at Reaus. Special to the Indianapolis Journal WABASH, Nov. 3.—Ex-Postmaster-general James N. Typer addressed an immense crowd of Republic-

ans at Roann this afternoon. Large delegations came in from all directions, and the town was filled with people. Mr. Typer made an able tariff argument which was received with great enthusiasm Thrown from His Buggy and Hilled. Frecial to the Indianapolis Journal. BLOOMINGTON, Ill., Nov. 3.—David G. Moceaged seventy-two, an old resident and a promiser

business man of this city, was thrown from his bug-gy, this afternoon, and to-night died of his injuries. ANGOSTURA BITTERS, the world-renowned appetizer and invigorator, imparts a delicious firvor to all drinks and cures dyspensia, diarrhosa,